FREE GRATIS

TRI-LINGUAL

IRONBOUND VOICES

Vol. 21 No. 3 Fall 1998



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ICC Health Fair



The street was closed, but it wasn't for a block party, or a construction project. It was the Ironbound Community Corporation's Health Fair held , outside 95 Fleming Ave. during August.. Area residents were able to take advantage of a number of free health screenings and services. Shown above are children from the community and Mr. Bailey from the UMDNJ Young Father's Program learning how to make something like silly putty through the NJIT Elementary Science Outreach Program. Thanks also go to: Encoreplus, the YWCA of Montclair and North Essex, the City of Newark, American Preferred, WIC and the Newark Health Department, the East Orange Mobile Healthcare Unit, ICC"s Healthy Mothers/Healthy Babies Program, and all the volunteers and staff.

Champion Team

The Ironbound Strikers soccer team won the American Athletic Union's national championship for soccer for boys under 14 during the 32nd annual Junior Olympic Games in Virginia Beach, Virginia. The champions include: John Abrantes, Nuno Afonso, both captains; Pedro Prior, Eduardo Gomes, Daniel Da Silva, Emmanuel Simoes, David Caetano, Helder Moroso, Pietro Jeremias, Anthony Campos, Bruce Neves, Pedro Gomes, Leonel Faviao, Tiago Sousa, Anthony Gomes, Phil Santos, Luis Merengue and Pedro Marques. Albert Coutinho is president of the Strikers, and Father Peter Uhde is the coach. Shown below: the champions received prizes from Councilman Augusto Amador during the First Annual East Ward Fall Festival at Independence Park.



Do you know anyone who can't see to read anymore?

Tell them about the **Library for the Blind & Handicapped**.

The Library can supply books on tape in many languages. And...it's free. Call **1-800-582-5945** and ask for Language Line, and an interpreter will help you register for library services.

Need Help With Homework? Try Club Success.

Club Success gives focused and aggressive assistance with homework to Newark students - in grades one through eight. Licensed teachers provide homework assistance. The program runs Monday through Thursday. There are no fees, or academic requirements to join **Club Success**. For more information call the Van Buren St. Library, 733-3897, or the branch library in your area.

Residents Will Get To Vote On Plan To Bail Out Incinerators

A referendum which would allow over $100 million in taxes to be spent to forgive debts for garbage incinerators in 5 counties will be Question Number 3 on the ballot in November.

"It is unbelievable that Ironbound residents, who fought so hard against having this incinerator located here in the first place, will now be asked to pay to rescue this incinerator through our state taxes," said Joe Nardone, from the **Ironbound Committee Against Toxic Waste (ICATW).** "We're urging people to vote no on this."

A Judge recently declared Essex County's contract with American Ref-Fuel, the owner of the incinerator, to be "void", saving County taxpayers millions of dollars. "We've been paying unfairly for this incinerator for 10 years through our county taxes. Now the state wants to make us keep doing it. We are the ones getting the pollution from this incinerator. We don't want to rescue it. We want to close it," said June Kruszewski from **ICATW.**

Incinerators around the state of New Jersey are losing money, and together are in about $1.6 billion of debt. Citizens from around the state are working to stop the incinerator bail out, through a group called ***Reclaim New Jersey***.

In addition to the cost of the incinerators, the groups are criticizing the negative health effects on New Jersey residents. The Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) is testing what comes out of the incinerators stacks, but there is a big loophole. They do not test regularly or often for heavy metals and dioxin, some of the strongest pollutants.

"They could sample the stack (for dioxin and heavy metals) every two minutes or every five minutes, if they wanted to spend the money, says Princeton scientist Peter Montague. "No one has the interest in telling the public they're being poisoned. Unless the government requires it, no one's going to take it upon themselves, because as soon as you measure it, the public's going to want to know about it."

"The DEP is allowing an industry to essentially create carcinogens, and put them into our atmosphere," said David Pringle, director of the New Jersey Environmental Federation. The incinerator in Newark tests for dioxin once a year, and for heavy metals every five years.

Residents of Warren County held a 10 day hunger strike in July 1998, calling for their incinerator to be shut down. "Warren County can get rid of its trash through the three R's plus C - reduce, reuse, recycle and compost," said Anna Maria Caldera. "There are alternatives to burning garbage."

Reclaim New Jersey will be holding events around the state. For more information contact **Ironbound Committee Against Toxic Waste** at 589-3353.

Who Got Incinerators, and Why?

"The poverty levels (at sites where garbage burners were built) were twice as high as the 16 sites were incinerators were not built," said Dana Natale, who recently did a study of the location of the 5 incinerators that were built in New Jersey. 21 incinerators were originally planned during the 1980's, but only five were built: Camden, Essex, Gloucester, Union and Warren Counties.

Ms. Natale, who hold's a master's degree at Montclair University, said the incinerators were located in communities where residents were "economically weak and politically powerless" to stop them," and that these communities have faced "discriminatory exposure" to the environmental effects of incinerators.

Ms. Natale charged that the incinerators are unfairly located in poorly educated, low-income communities.

Good Incinerator News

City Council Passes Resolution Against Bringing Garbage By Boat

On September 2, 1998, the Newark City Council passed a resolution against a proposal to bring 4000 tons of garbage daily from New York City by boat to Ironbound.

The City Council ordinance, introduced by Councilman Augusto Amador, and passed by unanimous vote, states that the proposal would have a "negative environmental effect upon the Passaic River and the Ironbound neighborhood where the incinerator is located."

Eastern Environmental Inc's proposal calls for construction of a dock behind the Essex County incinerator where the New York city garbage would be brought. Some of the garbage would be burned in the incinerator. Some would be taken by truck to landfills. The proposal even calls for a new incinerator to be built in the vicinity of Frelinghuysen Ave. Taking this additional garbage to landfills and other incinerators would increase the amount of trucks transporting garbage.

Ironbound residents marched up Ferry St. on June 17, 1998 to protest the plan.



Judge Gets County Taxpayers Off The Hook

Over ten years ago, in the August 1987 issue of Ironbound Voices, Arnold Cohen, from the **Ironbound Committee Against Toxic Waste (ICATW)**, talked about the contract Essex County was signing with the Port Authority, and American Ref-Fuel, the owners of the proposed garbage incinerator in Newark. He said, "It's a sweeheart deal, and Essex County taxpayers will be paying for it for the next 30 years."

ICATW requested that the New Jersey Public Advocate do a report on the contract. The Public Advocate's office report found that the contract was "not in the public interest and unacceptable."

On Sept. ll, 1998, Judge Albert Weiss agreed and ruled that the contract should be declared "void", that is, no longer in effect.

Last year, Essex County went to court to break the contract. New Jersey had ordered every county to send trash to its own incinerator. But the federal courts found this to be unconstitutional Essex County's lawyer argued that this meant that Essex County taxpayers should not be bound by the contract with American Ref-Fuel. Judge Weiss agreed.

James Treffinger, County Executive said the contract contained "one of the worst clauses in the history of human kind." He was talking about the "put or pay clause", again something that ICATW had called attention to and protested against. This clause required county taxpayers to pay for 650,000 tons of garbage each year, whether or not they created that much garbage.

Getting out of the contract will mean County taxpayers will save $5 to 6 million a year.

"Now, we hope that instead of bringing more garbage here, Essex County will realize that incineration is not the way to get rid of our garbage, and shut this incinerator," said Mr. Cohen.

For information, contact Evin Aksay from the **Ironbound Committee Against Toxic Waste**, at 589-3353.

No Dioxin Incinerator in Ironbound

On August 3. 1998, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) announced that they had dropped a plan to build an incinerator to burn the dioxin at the Diamond Alkali Superfund site in Ironbound. The announcement was made at a meeting of the Ironbound Committee Against Toxic Waste, held at Wolff Memorial Presbyterian Church.

"The EPA dropped their plan to burn the dioxin because the community made their opposition known," said Steve Powell, from the Ironbound Committee Against Toxic Waste (ICATW). "The EPA told us that burning the dioxin would be safe and effective, but the experience of burning dioxin in other places raised many concerns."

The EPA quickly dropped the plan to incinerate the dioxin, and announced that they would return to an earlier plan, to "contain" the dioxin at the site. The containment plan basically includes:

* A wall will be built, above and below ground, around the site

* The groundwater will be treated to eliminate contamination of the water.

* A. clay cap, shaped like a dome, will be put over the dioxin.

Sharon Jaffes, EPA's Remediation Project Manager, assured the community that safety precautions would be taken to make sure that the dioxin does not contaminate the area during the construction. ICATW is currently holding meetings around the neighborhood to make certain that residents understand the EPA's plans.

"We are glad that the EPA has decided to contain instead of incinerate the dioxin. However this community will continue to insist on permanently removing the dioxin out of Ironbound," said June Kruszewski, from ICATW.

The dioxin site would be checked every two years after the construction is complete. If new technology has been developed for a permanent solution to rid of the dioxin, the EPA promised the ICATW that they would use it. The ICATW intends to assemble its own scientific advisory team to ensure the safety of residents during the clean up, and ensure that all possible alternatives for permanent clean up are explored. For more information about the dioxin plan, contact ICATW at 589-3353.



On September 25, 1998, Ironbound residents got a tour of the dioxin site at the old Diamond Shamrock plant. Above, Ironbound residents, wearing hardhats, listen to the EPA describe the dioxin location.

Unhappy Anniversary

It was 20 years ago August 2 that the families of the Love Canal neighborhood in Niagara Falls, New York, discovered that their homes were contaminated by a leaking toxic waste dump, and that it was making their children sick. 900 families lived in this neighborhood. Eventually President Jimmy Carter appropriated funds to relocate most of them. Lois Gibbs, a housewife and mother from Love Canal, went on to become director of a national environmental group, and visited Ironbound several times to help residents in their fight to clean up toxic chemicals in this neighborhood.

Hiroshima Remembered

"We didn't know that the aftermath of dropping the bomb at Hiroshima would last so many years. We have got to be concerned about more than just the street around our church," said Rev. Robert Johnson from First Hopewell Baptist Church, as he welcomed Newark residents for the 10th Annual Hiroshima Day Observance.

Sara Flounders, from the International Action Center in New York, said that the United States is still using weapons made with depleted uranium (du), which are essentially nuclear bombs. She discussed the effects of the Gulf war: 600,000 pounds of nuclear waste left, the cancer rate in Iraq multiplying by 5 in eight years, 100,000 United States soldiers chronically ill with cancers, kidney or memory loss, and genetically deformed children.

Brookings Institute studied the cost of developing nuclear weapons, and found that it was $5.8 trillion or $35 billion a year, for 56 years. "Money which is spent for weapons could be used for other social needs, such as better schools, housing, health care, jobs, parks and recreation programs," said Sylvia Zisman, chairperson for the Hiroshima Day Committee.

"One half of your tax dollars go to the military budget," said Bob Bender, from New Jersey Peace Action. "Get active. It is our lives, our children's lives, and our grandchildren's lives we are talking about."



From left to right: Bob Bender, N.J Peace Action, Steve Jones, Metropolitan Ecumenical Ministry, and Sylvia Zisman, chairperson for the event.



Ironbound Summer Arts Program

Young people who participated in the Ironbound Summer Arts Program this year were able to take experience woodworking, music, dance, painting, and drumming. Shown above, a group performing an adaptation of Romeo & Juliet.

Clean Water Campaign

The New Jersey Environmental Federation held a workshop at the Ironbound Community Center at 432 Lafayette St. recently to discuss their Drinking Water Campaign. New Jersey's Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) is in the process of writing a Source Water Assessment Plan to identify contaminants in the water. NJEF wants the DEP to identify all contaminants in the water, and to notify consumers about what they find in the water.

Public hearings will be held about the regulations during October and November, and the public will have a chance to be heard. NJEF believes that people should have the right to know everything that is in their drinking water For more information, contact NJEF at 732-280-8988.

Ironbound Little League

held its Annual Fundraising Dinner on October 16. If you missed it, you can still make a donation. Checks can be written to the Ironbound Little League and sent to: Joe Callello, 67 Nichols St., Newark, N.J. 07105.

SPARK Challenges Unplanned Development In Ironbound

" It is time to stop selling off Ironbound, by allowing developers to build without carefully examining the plans and thinking about the overall needs of and affect on the community," said Manuel Lavin, spokesperson for **SPARK (Save The Park at RiverbanK).** "For the past several years, residents have been expressing concerns at all kinds of public meetings and forums about the need for more recreational space in the community, overcrowded schools, the nightmare of parking problems. It is time to stop complaining, and do something about it."

SPARK members testified at a Central Planning Board meeting on August 3 and on September 2, 1998, objecting to a proposal for a new housing development on McWhorter St.

The proposal, to build an apartment building with 52 apartments, did not meet the city's zoning guidelines, and therefore the developer, Sumo Enterprises, had to apply to the Central Planning Board for a number of "variances." When the Planning Board grants a variance, they are allowing the developer to change from what is currently required by zoning law.

In the case of McWhorter Plaza, the developer wanted variances for: the height of his building, insufficient parking., no front yard, and no side yard. The developer said he didn't need a variance for the back yard, because he had a back yard, but the back yard was the parking lot.

The law says that variances are not supposed to be given unless it can be done without "substantial detriment to the public good."

At the Central Planning Board hearings, SPARK members said that the proposal would make existing overcrowding problems in the community worse. They also raised concerns about the proposal's lack of recreation space for children, since there is no yard. The proposed building is across the street from a factory which is used for storage and transfer of hazardous waste.

"The children will play in the parking lot, and their playing will spill over into the street. It will be dangerous," said Nancy Zak.

The Central Planning Board approved the variances and the proposal, with one negative vote from Albert Coutinho, and one abstention, Tony Machado.

The City of Newark is rewriting its zoning law. SPARK is working with other groups around the city to make sure that the public will have a chance to give input on the new zoning law.

Riverbank Park Updates

* ***SPARK*** received an award from the New Jersey Association of Environmental Commissions for its work to save Riverbank Park. The award was presented at the Association's convention in Princeton during October.

* ***SPARK*** received a grant from the National Historic Trust's Preservation Services Fund to hire Michael Mills, a noted historic preservationist whose firm has worked on the state house in Trenton, and many other well known places in New Jersey. Mr. Mills will help to advise the community on the restoration work for the structures at Riverbank Park.

* The Essex County Improvement Authority (ECIA) has issued contracts for the tree pruning and fertilizing work at Riverbank Park, and for the construction fence. This work should begin this month. ***SPARK*** hopes to involve local schools in murals for the outside of the fence.

* For information about **SPARK**, or the Riverbank Park project, call 690-5819.

O Concelho da Cidada Passa Resolução Contra O Transporte Por Barco De Lixo de New York Para O Ironbound

Em 2 de Setembro, 1998, o Concelho da Cidade de Newark passou uma resolução contra a proposta para transportar 4,000 toneladas de lixo de Nova Iorque diariamente para o Ironbound.

A ordenação do Concelho da Cidade, introduzido pelo Vereador Augusto Amador e passo por voto unânime, declara que a proposta teria um...

"Efeito negativo ao meio ambiente do Rio Passaic e a povoação do Ironbound donde o incinerador esta localizado...Agora, e resolvido que o concelho municipal da cidade de Newark, New Jersey, opor-se a proposta para tranportar lixo de Nova Iorque por barco para ser queimado no incinerador na secção do Ironbound, Newark, New Jersey..."

"Efeito negativo ao meio ambiente do Rio Passaic e a povoação do Ironbound donde o incinerador esta localizado."

A proposta pela companhia Eastern Environmental inclui a construção de uma doca detrás do incinerador de Essex County donde o lixo de New York seria transportado. Algum do lixo seria queimado no incinerador Algum seria levado por camião para outros sítios. A proposta ate inclui a construção de um novo incinerador na zona de Frelinghuysen Ave. O transporte deste lixo para outros locais aumentara o numero de camioes na nossa comunidade.

Residentes do Ironbound marcharam por Ferry St. no dia 17 de Junho de 1998 para protestar o plano.

Para mais informações, contacte Evin Aksay do **Ironbound Committee Against Toxic Waste (ICATW)** 589-3353.



Actualização do Riverbank Park

* **SPARK** recebeu um prémio do New Jersey Association of Environmental Commissions (NJAEC) pelo seu esforços para salvar o Riverbank Park. O prémio foi prestado na conferencia anual de NJAEC em Princeton, N.J. em Outubro.

* **SPARK** recebeu uma subvenção do National Historic Trust Preservation Services Fund para cmprcgar Michacl Mills, um ocnhccido historiador dc preservação. Sua firma tem trablhado para o Governo em Trenton, N.J. O Sr. Mills ajudar a avisar a comunidade sobre o trabalho de restauração das estruturas do Riverbank Park.

* O Essex County Improvement Authority (ECIA) iniciou contratos para podar as árvores, a fertilização e a construção da cerca. Este trabalho começara este mes. **SPARK** espera envolver escolas locais para desenhar murais para rodear a cerca.

Para mais informaões chame 690-5819.

Residentes Vão Ter Que Votar Para Eliminar Incineradores

No próximo dia 3 de Novembro os residentes de cinco "counties" vão decidir através de referendo, se autorizarão gastar 100 milhões de dolares para pagamento de dividas de incineradores nestes cinco "counties."

"É inacreditável que os residentes do Ironbound, quc tanto lutaram contra a construção deste incinerador na nossa comunidade, sejam agora chamados a salvarl-lo com dinheiro dos impostos do estado de New Jersey," disse Joe Nardone, membro do **Comité do Ironbound Contra os Resíduos Tóxicos (ICATW).**

Recentemente, um juiz declarou anulado o contrato entre o Essex County e a American Ref-Fuel, propietária do incinerador para desta forma poupar milhões de dolares aos contribuites. "Nós temos vindo a pagar injustamente durante 10 anos através dos impostos do nosso County. Agora o estado quer que nós o continuemos a fazer.Somos nós que estamos a receber a poluição deste incinerador e não o queremos sustentar. Nós queremos fechá-lo!" disse June Kruszewski do ICATW.

Por todo o estado de New Jersey, os incineradores estão a dar um prejuizo que ronda $1.6 biliões de dolares. Já existem por todo o estado núcleos de activistas que através do grupo chamado ***Reclaim New Jersey*** lutam não só pelo corte deste enorme subsídio como também pelo fecho total dos incineradores.

À parte do custo dos incineradores os grupos ambientalistas de NJ criticam os efeitos nefastos das toxinas dos incineradores na saúde pública. A Direcção Geral del Protecão ao Meio Ambiente (DEP) conduz regularmente testes às substancias residuais do incinerador. O problema é que não são feitos testes vezes suficientes a metais pesados (ex.. cadmio, chumbo, mercurio, etc.) e à dioxina. E estes alguns dos poluentes mais perigosos. As análises à dioxina no incinerador de Newark são feitas sómente uma vez por ano, e aos metais pesados só de cinco em cinco anos.

'Podem tirar-se amostras das cinzas para análise de dois em dois ou de cinco em cinco minutos, mas isso é se eles quiserem gastar dilnheiro," disse o cicntista Pctcr Montaguc da Princcton.. "Ninguém está interessado em dizer que o público está a ser envenenado; a menos que o Governo obrigue; ninguém toma essa decisão porque assim que a análise for feita o publico quer saber o resultado."

"O DEP está a autorizar uma industria que essencialmente está produzir carcinogéngicos, e a lançá-los na atmosfera," disse David Pringle, director da Federação Ambiental de New Jersey..

Residentes de Warren County levaram a cabo um protesto durante 10 dias reclamando o encerramento incondicional do incinerador. ":O problema do lixo do Warren County pode ser resolivod através dos três R's: reduzir, reusar, e reciclar. Hexistem alternativas à queima de lixo," disse Anna Maria Caldera.

Reclaim New Jersey irá promover reuniões em vrias localidades através do estado. Pasra qualquer informação contacte o **ICATW** através do telefone 589-3353.

Furação Georges

Você pode ajudar vitimas do furação Georges e de outros desastres contribuindo para o American Red cross Disaster Relief Fund. Pode chamar para 1-800-HELP NOW ou para o local mais próximo em East Orange, NJ ao 1-800-783-4274.

SPARK Desafia Desenvolvimento Urbano Não Planejado No Ironbound

"Ja é tempo de parar o leilão do Ironbound, por permitir que epresarios contruam imòveis de maneira indiscriminada. As Autoridades não estão examinando criteriosamente em como o bairro do Ironbound e toda a comunidade estão sendo afet ados," disse Manuel Lavin, porta voz do **SPARK (Campanha Para Salvar O Parque Do Riverbank)**.

"Nos ultimos anos, os moradores tem expressado preocupação através de reuniões pùblicas, com o estabelecimento de maiores àreas de lazaer e recreação, escolas superlotadas, problemas com estacionamento. Jà é tempo de pararmos de reclamar e exigirmos uma solução para o beneficio de toda comunidade."

Representantes do **SPARK** testificaram junto à Comissão de Planejamento numa reunião realizada em 3 de Agosto passado e depois em outra reunião no dia 2 de Setembro de 1998, rejeitanto uma proposta para a construção de um projeto residencial na McWhorter St.

A proposta para construir um edificio de apartamentos com 52 unidades, não foi aprovada pelo fato de não enquadrar nos requisitos do zoneamento, e portanto a construtora Sumo Enterprises Inc. teve que apelar para a Comissão Central de Planejamento solicitan o um nùmento de opções. Caso as opções sejam concedidas, a construtora pode fazer mudanças nos planos originais enquadrando dentro dos requisitos zonais.

No caso deste projeto da McWhorter St., a construtora solicitou opções para:

* Altura do prédio
* Numero insuficiente de estacionamento. Era suposto ter 78 espaços, mais tinha somente 56
* Sem jardim na frente do projeto
* Sem espaço nos lados do edificio.

A construtora alegou que não era necessàrio permissão para a ausencia de quintal nos fundos do projeto, porque o terreno existentes nos fundos seria usado para o estacionamento.

A lei diz especifica que não serão concedidas opções, desde que estas venham "prejudicar a população de um modo geral."

Na reunião de Comissão Central de Planejamento, os membros dos SPARK disseram que a construção deste projeto ira peiorar as condições jà existentes na comunidade. Trouxeram à tona tambem a falta de zona de lazer para as crianças, visto não haver quintal no projeto residencial. Este projeto tambem é localizado junto a uma propriedade usada para armazenar materiais tòxocos a contaminosos.

"As crianças brincarão no estacionamento, e posteriormente acabarão brincando nas ruas adjacentes. Isto sem duvidas é muito perigoso para as crianças," disse Nancy Zak.

A Comissão Central de Planejamento aprovou todas as exigencias da construtora, com apenas um voto negativo de Albert Coutinho e uma abstenção de Tony Machado.

SPARK planeja continuar trabalhando neste assunto de alta densidade do Ironbound.

Conhece Alguém Que Já Não Vê Para Ler?

Informe-lhe sobre a "biblioteca para cegos e desvantajosos.

A biblioteca lhe oferece livros gravados em fita em vàrias linguas. E...e gràtis! Chame para 1-800-582-5945 e peca pela "Language Line" e um interprete lhe ajudará a registrar-se para serviços da biblioteca.

Já Não Há Incinerador de Dioxin no Ironbound

No passado dia 3 de Agosto 1998, a Agência de Protecção Ambiental (EPA) anunciou a desistência dum plano para a construção de mais un incinerador que queimaria dioxin na já supercontaminada planta do Diamond Alkali do Ironbound. A notícia foi dada numa reuniao do **Comité Contra Resíduos Tóxicos (ICATW)**, que teve lugar na Wolff Memorial Presbyterian Church.

"A EPA desistiu do plano para queimar o dioxin porque a comunidade mostrou a sua oposição," disse Steve Powell, do **Comité Contra Resíduos Tóxicos (ICATW).**"A EPA disse-nos que queimar dioxin seria seguro e effectivo, mas experiências semelhantes em outros localidades deixa-nos bastante preocupados."

Como tal, a EPA revelou que não queimariam o dioxin, mas que iriam voltar ao plano original,, ou seja "conterem" o dioxin no local. O plano de contenção - acordado em 1987, mas nunca implementado - inclui basicamente o seguinte:

* Construir uma parede a toda a volta da propriedade vinda do subsolo para prevenir mais contaminação
* A àgua será tratada para prevenir contaminação de àgua subterraneas.
* Uma camada de barro em forma de abobada cobrirá o dioxino.

Sharon Jaffes, a directora do projecto da EPA, garantiu à.comunidade que as necessárias medidas de segurança serão tomadas para que o dioxin não contamine mais a area durante a fase de construção O **ICATW** tem organizado várias reuniões naquela vizinhança para que as pessoas entendam os planos da EPA.

"Estamos satisfeitos com a decisão da EPA em conter o dioxin em vez de o incinerar. Contudo esta comunidade tem que insistir para que o dioxin seja totalmente removido do Ironbound," disse June Kruszewski do ICATW.

O lugar onde está do dioxin será inspecionado de 2 em 2 anos depois da construção terminar. Se



entretanto novas tecnologias surgirem que nos permitam uma solução permanente para eliminar o dioxin, a EPA prometeu ao ICATW que as mais modernas tecnologias seriam usadas.

O ICATW tenciona formar a sua própria equipe de individuos especializador. Para assim garantirem todas as possíveis alternativas para a remoção total e permanente do dioxin. Para mais informação sobre este plano é favor contactar ICATW através do telefone 589-3353.

Precisa Ayuda Com Os Deveres Da Escola?
Experimente O "Club Success"

O Club Success oferece assistência agressiva e clara com os deveres da escola para alunos das escolas elementar de Newark. Professores licenciados dão assistência. O programa corre de Segunda a Quinta. Não tem que pagar nem tem que qualificar para desfrutar do Club Success. Para mais informações, chame o Van Buren St. Library ao 733-3897 ou visite a biblioteca mais próxima de si.

El Consejo de la Ciudad Pasa Resolución Contra El Transporte Por Barco De Basura

En el 2 de setiembre de 1998, el Consejo de la Ciudad de Newark pasó una resolución contra la propuesta para transportar 4,000 toneladas de basura de New York diariamente para el Ironbound.

La ordenación del Consejo, introducido pelo Concejal Augusto Amador e pasado por voto unánime, declara que la propuesta tendría un...

"Efecto negativo al medio ambiente del Rio Passaic e a la población del Ironbound donde el incinerador esta localizado...Ahora, es resolvimos que el consejo municipal de la ciudad de Newark, New Jersey, se opone a la propuesta para transportar basura de New York por barco para ser quemado en el incinerador situado en la sección del Ironbound, Newark, New Jersey..."



"Efecto negativo al medio ambiente del Rio Passaic e a población del Ironbound donde el incinerador esta localizado."

La propuesta pela compañia Eastern Environmental incluí la construcción de una dársena detrás del incinerador de Essex County donde la basura de New York Seria transportada. Alguna basura seria quemada en el incinerador.Alguna seria llevada por camión para otros sitios. La propuesta también inclui la construcción de un nuevo incinerador en la área de Frelinghuysen Ave. El transporte de la basura para otros locales aumentaria el numero de camiones en nuestra comunidad.

Residentes del Ironbound marcharon por Ferry St. en 17 de Junio, 1998, para protestar el plano.

Para mas informaciones, contacte Evin Aksay del **Ironbound Committee Against Toxic Waste (ICATW)**, 589-3353.

Actualidad del Riverbank Park

* ***SPARK*** rccibio un prcmio dc la Association of New Jersey EnvironmentalCommissions (ANJEC) por sus esfuerzos para salvar el Riverbakn Park.Este premio fue presentado en la conferencia anual de NJAEC de la ciudad de Princeton en el mes de octubre.

* ***SPARK*** recibio fondos del National Historic Trust Preservation Services Fund para emplear lo servicios de un conocido y prestigioso arquitecto de prcscrvación historico, cl l Sr. Michacl Mills, su firma a trabajdo parael gobierno de Trenton y otros lugares muy conocidos en new Jersey. El Sr. Mills ayudará en los trabajos de restauración los estructuras para el Riverbank Park y nos tencha ifnormados a la comunidad.

* El Essex County Improvement Authority (ECIA) inicio los contratos para poder fertilizar y podar los arboles y la vez empezar la construción de la ccrca. Estos trabajos comcnzarán cstc mcs. ***SPARK*** espera que las escuelas locais colaboran en hacen murales para rodear la cerca.

Plan De Fianza Para Los Incineradores: El Pueblo Votará

Un referendum que podría otorgar gastos de mas de cien millones de dólares para perdonar gastos de los incineradores de basura ubicados en cinco de los condados de Nueva Jersey constituirá la Propuesta 3 cuando los ciudadanos del Estado votan el las elecciones del 3 de noviembre.

"Resulta increible que a los vecinos del Ironbound quienes luchamos desde un primer moment contra la ubicación de un incinerador en nuestro barrio, se nos pide que pagemos un rescate para este por medio de nuestras contribuciones," declaró Joe Nardone, portavoz del **Comité del Ironbound Contra los Desperdícios Tóxicos (ICATW).**

El dictamen reciente que anuló el contrato entre el condado de Essex y la compañia American Ref-fuel, dueños del incinerador en Newark ahorrara millones de dolares para los contribuyentes del condado. "Hace diez años que cotizamos injustamente este incinerador con nuestros impuestos. Ahora, el estado quiere obligarmos a seguir cotizando. Somos nosotros que sufrimos la contaminación que produce. No lo queremos rescatar, sino que lo queremos clausurar,' dijo June Kruszewski, del mismo comité.

Por todo el estado los incineradores sufren perdidas financieras, sumando una deuda conjunta de unos mil seis cientos millones de dolares. A través de la coalición ***"Reclamemos New Jersey"*** residentes del estado libran una campana para contrarrestar el plan de fianza para los incineradores.

Ademas del costo, los grupos ambientalistas critican los daños a la salud ocasionados por los incineradores. El Departamento de Protección Ambiental toma pruebas del humo que sale por las chimeneas de los incineradores, pero con un gran 'pero" - las pruebas de dioxin y de elementos metálicos, las hacen muy de cuando en cuando.

"Podrian tomar pruebas (de dioxin y metalicos) cada dos minutos si estuvieran dispuestos al gasto," afirma el cientifico Peter Montague de Princeton. "A nadie le interesa decirles al publico que se les envenena. Mientra el gobierno no lo exija, nadie lo hace por cuenta propia, pues tan pronto se toma tales pruebas, el publico va a insistir tán que se divulguen."

"Basicamente, lo que hace el Departamento de Protección Ambiental es permitir a una industria que produce carcigenos, y que los lanze al aire," declaró David Pringle, director de la Federación Ambiental de New Jersey.

El incinerador de Newark toma pruebas anuales de dioxin y de los metálicos cada cinco anos.

En condado de Warren algunos vecinos realizaron una huelga de hambre de diez dias el pasado mes de julio, para reclamar la clausura del incinerador de ese condado. "El condado de Warren bien podria disponer de su basura por medio de las 'tres R mas C,'' es decir, reducción, re-ulilización, recirculación y conversión en abono de desechos organicos," declaro Anna Maria Caldera, una de los huelgistas," Existen alternativas a la quema de basura,"

Reclamemos New Jersey realizara actividades por todo el estado. Para mas información llame el **ICATW** al 589-3353.

Usted puede ayudar las victimas del Huracán George y otro disastre con su contribución a la American RedCross Disaster Relief Fund. Usted pueden llamar al 1-800-HELP NOW, o sulocal chapter en East Orange, NJ, al 1-800-783-4272.

SPARK Reta A El Desarollo No Planeado En Ironbound

"Es tiempo de parar la venta de Ironbound por dejar los diseñadores que construyen sin tener cuidado de examinar los planes y pensar en las necesidades y como afecta en general a la comunidad," dijo Manuel Lavin, el portavoz de **SPARK (Salven El Parque En Riverpark).**

"En los ultimos cuantos años residentes han expresado sus preocupaciones en varias reuniones publicas y foros acerca de la necesidad de obtener mas espacio de recreación en la comunidad, escuelas de sobrepopulación, y la pesadilla de problemas de estacionamiento. Es tiempo de parar de quejarnos y hacer algo acerca de esto."

Miembros de **SPARK** dieron testimonio en la reunión de la Mesa Central de Planeo el 3 de Agosto y el 2 de Septiembre en contra de la propuesta para un nuevo desarollo en McWhorter St.

La propuesta, de construir un edificio de apartamentos con 52 apartmentos, no cumplen los requesitos de zona de la ciudad. Por esta razon el diseñador, Sumo Enterprises Inc., tuvo que solicitar a la Mesa Central de Planeo para un numero de "variances" (excepciónes a la ley). Cuando la Mesa de Planeo aprueba un variance, estan dejando que el diseñador realice algunas mpdificaciones a la ley de zonificacíon actual.

En el caso de McWhorter Plaza, el diseñador queria variances para:

* La altura del edificio.
* Estacionamiento de carros no suficiente. Debia haber 78 espacios, pero solamente hay 56.
* Ningun espacio comun en frente del edificio
* Ningun espacio comun al lado del edifcio.

El diseñador dijo que no necesitaba un variance para el espacio comun detras del edificio, porque habia uno. Pero el espacio comun atras del edificio era un estacionamiento de carros.

La ley dice que vairances no deben ser dado, a menos que esto constituya un detrimento substancial al beneficio del publico.

En las reuniones publicas de la Mesa Central de Planeo, miembros de SPARK dijieron que la propuesta hiciera que existentes problemas de populación sobre peor en la comunidad. Tambien hablaron acerca de la preocupación de la falta de espacio de recreación para niños en la propuesta, por no haber espacio comun. El edificio propuesto esta al crusar de la calle de una factoria que fue usado para almacen y para transferir desperdicios dañosos.

"Los niños jugaran en el estacionamien de caros y se saldran a la calle. Sera peligroso," dijo Nancy Zak.

La Mesa Central de Planeo aprobó los variances y la propuesta con un voto negativo de parte de Albert Coutinho y un abstención de Tony Machado.

SPARK continuara a trabajando en temas de planeo y densidad en Ironbound.

Necesita Ayuda Con LA Tarea? Trate el Club de Exito

El Club Exito ofrece ayuda enfocada y con devoción con la tarea para los estudiantes de Newark, en grados de uno hasta el ocho. Maestro de licencea ayudarian de tarea. Este programa corre Lunes al Viernes. No hay ingreso o academico necesitario para participar en el Club Exito.

Para mas información, llame a la Libraria de Van Buren St. al 733-3897, o la libreria en su area.

No Incinerador de Dioxin En El Ironbound

En Agosto 3, 1998, la Agencia de Protección Ambiental (EPA) anunciaron que ellos tumbaron el plan para la construcción del incinerador que quemaria dioxina en el "Diamond Alkali Superfund Site" en el Ironbound.

El anuncio fue echo en la reunión que el **Comité En Contra de Desperdicios Tóxicos de Ironbound (ICATW)** condujo en el Wolff Memorial Presbyterian Church.

"El EPA (Agencia de Protección Ambiental) retiro su plan de quemar dioxina porque la comunidad hizo saber su oposición," dijo Steve Powell del **ICATW**. "El EPA nos dijo que quemar dioxina seria sano y effectivo pero que la experiencia de quemar dioxino en otros lugares a creado muchos preguntos."

El EPA immediatamente anunció que ellos no quemarian dioxino en esa localidad, pero ellos vuelvaran a su plan original. El plan de "contendiamento" estuvo de acuerdo que en el 1987, pero nunca fue implementado. Este basicamente incluye:

* Una pared desde el terreño y sobre el terreño cubriendo todo el lugar.

* La agua del terreño sera tratada para prevenir contaminación.

* Una capa de arcilla (plastico) formando una capa para ponerla sobre el dioxino.

Sharon Jaffes, gerente del Projecto Remediación del EPA, aseguro a la comunidad que precauciones y medidas seran tomadas para asegurarse que el dioxino no contaminara la area durante su construción. **ICATW** esta proveyendo reuniones para que la comunidad y sus residentes comprendan los planes del EPA.

"Estamos felices que el EPA a decidido contenerse un vez de incenerar el dioxin. Mas la comunidad continuará insistiendo que el dioxino sea permanentemente removido del Ironbound," dijo June Kruszewski del ICATW.



La localización del dioxino sera examindad cada doz años despues que la construcción sea terminada. Si la nueva tecnologia es creada para permanentemente remueve el dioxin, el EPA prometió al **ICATW** que ellos lo usaran, para ayudarlos. El **ICATW** piensa preparar su equipo scientifico para poder atender todas las alternativas y obtener que el dioxino sea permanentemente removido.

Para mas información llame al **ICATW** al 589-3353.

Usted Sabe Alquien Que Ya No Puede Leer Por Falta De Vista?

Informale de la libreria de las cieto y minusvalidos.

La libreria puede suplir libros en cinta en variedades de idiomas. Y es gratis. Llame al ***1-800-582-5945*** y pregutne por el 'Linea de Idioma" y un interprete la ayudara a registrar para el servicio de la libreria.

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